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THREE NEW BIRDS FROM CERRO EL TETEO, VENEZUELA,
AND EXTENSIONS OF RANGES TO VENEZUELA AND
COLOMBIA

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The situation of Cerro El Teteo, in the extreme southwestern part of the State of Táchira, in the Orinoco watershed, is described in our "Five New Venezuelan Birds and Nine Extensions of Ranges to Colombia."¹

The ranges of ten species or subspecies are here extended to Venezuela and that of one subspecies to Colombia.

We thank Dr. John T. Zimmer, Chairman of the Department of Birds of the American Museum of Natural History, for access to that collection.

Specimens are in the Phelps Collection, Caracas, unless otherwise specified. Names of colors are capitalized when direct comparison has been made with Ridgway's "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature," 1912. Wing measurements are of the chord.

Penelope argyrotis mesaeus Conover

Penelope argyrotis mesaeus Conover, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 58, p. 125, 1945. (Pamplona, Norte de Santander, Colombia.)

1 ♂, 1 ♀, Cerro El Teteo, Burgua, Táchira; 1250 and 1300 meters.

These specimens constitute an extension of range to Venezuela from southeastern Colombia where the subspecies is known only from the type locality and from "Bogotá" (de Schauensee, Birds of Colombia, p. 418, 1949). Cerro El Teteo is less than 50 miles, due east, from Pamplona, on the southern approaches to the Páramo de Tamá.

Nyctibius griseus panamensis Ridgway

Nyctibius griseus panamensis Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 25, p. 91, 1912. (Ná, Coeló, Panamá.)

1 ♂ juv., 1 ♀, Burgua, Táchira (southwestern), 350 meters; 1 ♂, Río Chiquito, Hda. La Providencia, Táchira (southwestern), 1800 meters.

These specimens constitute an extension of range of the subspecies to Venezuela from northern Colombia.

Measurements of the adults: 1 ♂—wing, 281 mm.; tail, 195; 1 ♀—wing, 276; tail, 198.

The following measurements of specimens from north of the Andes along the Colombian frontier in Ureña, northwestern Táchira, and the Perijá Mountains, Zulía, correspond decidedly to those of the smaller race, *N. g. griseus* (Gmelin) of southern Venezuela: 3 ♂—wing, 242-260 (252); tail, 164-184 (174); 2 ♀—wing, 248-256 (252); tail, 170-176 (173).

Lurocalis semitorquatus nattereri (Temminck)

Caprimulgus nattereri Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 18, pl. 107, 1822.

¹Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 68, p. 47, May 20, 1955.

(Brazil; Ypanema, Sao Paulo, Brazil, designated as type locality by Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 379, 1910).

4 ♂, 1 (♀), in the collection of the Estación Biológica de Rancho Grande, Parque Nacional Henri Pittier, Aragua.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies to Venezuela from southern Brazil.

Dr. Ernst Schäfer, Director of the Biological Station at Rancho Grande, noticed that five specimens of *L. semitorquatus* were notably heavier than his series of 29 *L. s. schaeferi* Phelps and Phelps, Jr. In 1954 he sent these 34 specimens to Dr. Ernst Mayr at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge. Dr. Mayr reported to him that the large specimens might be migrant *nattereri*, as he found a consistent difference in color in addition to the notable non-overlapping measurements of wings and tail, and also in weights which Schäfer had indicated on all the labels.

Dr. Mayr suggested to Schäfer that the specimens be turned over to us for further study, which was carried out at the American Museum of Natural History.

L. s. schaeferi is a common resident at Rancho Grande throughout the year at altitudes from 400 to 1000 meters. The five *nattereri* were all collected during July and August, and all at 1000 meters on the flyway over the highway pass at Portachuelo. (see Las Aves del Parque Nacional "Henri Pittier" (Rancho Grande) y sus Funciones Ecológicas. Ernst Schäfer y William H. Phelps. Bol. Soc. Ven. Cien. Nat., 16, No. 83, p. 65, 1954.)

Comparative measurements (Dr. Mayr's, the wing flat):

schaeferi. 9 adult males—wing, 181-192 (187) mm.; tail, 78-85 (80.7); weight, in grams, 63-84 (74).

nattereri. 4 adult males—wing, 206-217 (211.5); tail, 89-100 (94.2); weight, 110.5-118.3 (113.2); one specimen of undetermined sex—wing, 214; tail, ____; weight, 109.2.

In New York, the specimens were compared with 7 *nattereri* from Brazil, all from south of the Amazon. Besides the larger size and greater weight of *nattereri* the following differences in color were noted, which confirm Dr. Mayr's notes: the speckling on breast is buffier, less whitish; and the abdomen is more rufous because of fewer and narrower black bars. Dr. Mayr also noted other color differences. As far as we know, *nattereri* has not been previously recorded as a migrant north of the Amazon.

Thalurania furcata rostrifera, new subspecies

Type: From Cerro El Teteo, Burgua, Estado Táchira, Venezuela; 850 meters. No. 60640, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected July 27, 1954, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Similar to *T. f. colombica* (Bourcier) but bill longer in both sexes. Bill is also longer than that of the other purple crowned races, *T. f. townsendi* Ridgway and *T. f. venusta* (Gould), of Central America.

Range: Known from Burgua and the nearby Cerro El Teteo, in the forests of the southwestern corner of the State of Táchira, in the Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones at altitudes from 350 to 1250 meters.

Description of Type: Forehead and lores uniformly Violet Ultra-

marine; rest of head, nape and upper tail-coverts Rinnemann's Green; scapular region Lyons Blue; rump with a more bronzy tinge. Chin, throat and forebreast lustrous, glittering Emerald Green X Cendre Green; forebreast, sides, flanks and abdomen Lyons Blue. Wing Dark Slate Violet; median upper wing-coverts greenish, the lesser ones bluish; under wing-coverts bluish green. Tail Dusky Blue.

Bill (in life) "black"; feet "black"; iris "dark." Wing, 53 mm.; tail, 40; exposed culmen, 21; culmen from base, 25; tarsus 4.

Remarks: Sexes unlike in color, the males with longer wings and tail. Size similar to *colombica* except bill longer. Range of measurements: nine adult males, including type—wing, 51-55 (52.8) mm.; tail, 36-42 (39.1); exposed culmen (8), 20-22 (20.9); five adult females—wing, 47-51 (48.8); tail, 29-32 (30.4); exposed culmen, 21-22 (21.6). Measurements of *colombica* (from San Agustín and La Candela, Huila)—wing, 50-55 (52.7); tail (9), 36-41 (38.4); exposed culmen, 16-17.5 (17.1); five adult females—wing, 49-52 (50); tail, 28-32 (29.4); exposed culmen, 17-18.5 (18).

Description of female. They are greenish above, more bronzy on crown; underparts grayish; remiges as in male; tail is square instead of forked as in male, the rectrices blue with greenish luster basally and the four outermost ones broadly tipped with white.

Description of juvenal male. One specimen, No. 60545. Forehead green, similar to rest of head and back, instead of the violet blue of the adult; the blue on upper parts is less extensive and greener; and the blue of posterior under parts is limited to spots on a dusky ground and these are Benzol Green instead of Lyons Blue as in the adult.

Two specimens of *colombica*, also from Táchira, are from the northern slopes of the Andes, in the Lake Maracaibo watershed.

Specimens Examined

T. f. townsendi.³—NICARAGUA: 20.²

T. f. venusta.³—COSTA RICA: 34.² PANAMA: 37.²

T. f. colombica.—COLOMBIA:³ San Agustín, Huila, 10 ♂, 2 ♀; Andalucía, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; La Candela, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; El Consuelo, 1 ♂; "Bogotá," 20 [♂], 6 [♀]; Santa Marta region, 22 ♂, 22 ♀. VENEZUELA: La Sabana, Perijá, 2 [♂]; Cerro Pejochaina, 2 ♂, 1 [♀]; Kunana, 1 [♀]; Barranquilla, 1 ♂, 2 [♀]; Cerro Mashirampé, 1 ♂; Seboruco, Táchira, 2 ♂; La Azulita, Méida, 1 ♂³; Cerro El Cerrón, Lara, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Quebrada Arriba, 1 ♂; Altmira, Barinas, 2 ♂.

T. f. rostrifera.—VENEZUELA: Cerro El Teteo, Táchira, 7 ♂, 4 ♀, 5 [♀], 1 ♂ juv.; Burgua, 3 ♂ (inc. type), 2 ♀, 1 [♀].

Sittasomus griseicapillus tachirensis, new subspecies

Type: From Cerro El Teteo, Burgua, Estado Táchira, Venezuela; 700 meters. No. 60603, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult (female) collected July 23, 1954, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Nearest to *S. g. griseus* Jardine, of the north coast of Venezuela and Tobago, from which it differs by more olivaceous, less yellowish, upper and lower parts and darker, more reddish, less orange, rump and upper tail-coverts.

²For localities see Zimmer, Bds. Perú, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1474, p. 19, Nov. 10, 1950.

³Specimens in American Museum of Natural History.

Range: Known from the extreme southwestern part of the State of Táchira in forests of the Tropical Zone at altitudes between 300 and 800 meters.

Description of type: Top of head and back Dark Citrine; rump and upper tail-coverts Amber Brown. Under parts Buffy Olive; under tail coverts Sudan Brown. Wings Fuscous; outer vanes of remiges irregularly margined with rusty; tertails broadly tipped with Hazel, the inner ones entirely Hazel; inner webs of remiges, except the more outer ones, traversed in the middle by a broad Light Buff band; lesser upper wing-coverts margined with olivaceous; under wing-coverts and axillaries Light Buff. Tail Amber Brown, paler on under surface; shafts of rectrices Mars Orange.

Bill (in life) "black, base gray;" feet, "gray;" iris "dark." Wing, 68 mm.; tail, 62; exposed culmen, 14; culmen from base, 17; tarsus, 16.

Remarks: Sexes alike in color but males with longer wings and tail. Size similar to *griseus*. Range of measurements: four adult males—wing, 77 - 82 (79) mm.; tail, 73 - 81 (76); culmen from base 17 - 17 (17); two adult [females], including type—wing, 68 - 70 (69); tail, 62 - 67 (64.5); culmen from base, 16 - 17 (16.5). Measurements of *griseus*, from the northeastern coast of Venezuela: five adult males—wing, 83 - 85 (83.8); tail, 78 - 85 (81.6); culmen from base, 17 - 19 (18.2); four adult females—wing, 69 - 74 (71.7); tail, 68 - 75 (71); culmen from base, 17 - 18 (17.2).

Three immature specimens are dusky olive both above and below. A male has not been used as the type as they have some of the primaries in moult. The males of this species are larger than the females; we presume that the type is a female because of its smaller size.

Specimens Examined

*S. g. sylvioides*³.—MEXICO: 5. NIGARAGUA: 2. HONDURAS: 5. COSTA RICA: 18.

S. g. levis.—PANAMÁ: 18³.

S. g. perijanensis.—VENEZUELA: Zulia: La Sabana, Perijá, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 2 (?); Cerro Yin-Taina, 3 ♂, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Cerro Pejochaina, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Cerro Mashirampé, 2 ♂, 1 (?).

S. g. tachirensis.—VENEZUELA: Táchira: Cerro El Teteo, Burgua, 1 [♀] (type), 1 (?) juv.; Burgua, 3 ♂, 1 [♀], 1 ♀ juv., 1 imm.; Santo Domingo, 1 ♂.

S. g. griseus.—VENEZUELA: 23⁴; Lara: Cerro El Cerrón, 3 ♂; Cerro El Cogollal, 1 ♂, 1 ♂ juv., 2 ♀; Cubiro, 1 ♀, (?). Carabobo: Urama, 1 ♀; Colonia Chirgua, 2 ♀; Hda. Santa Clara, 1 (?). Distrito Federal: San José de Los Caracas, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Miranda: Cerro Golfo Triste, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Cerro Negro, 2 ♂, 1 (?); Tacarigua, 1 ♀. Anzoátegui: Quebrada Bonita, 5 ♂, 4 ♀, 1 (?). Sucre: Los Altos, 1 ♂. Monagas: Caripe, 4 ♂, 1 ♂ juv., 1 ♀, 2 (?). TOBAGO: 2 ♂, 1 [♂].

S. g. Amazonas.—VENEZUELA: 4⁵. Terr. Amazonas: Yavita Pimichín portage, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; San Fernando de Atabapo, 1 ♀. COLOMBIA: 1⁵. ECUADOR: 7⁵. PERU: 16⁵. BRAZIL: 35⁵.

S. g. axillaris.—VENEZUELA: 6⁵. Terr. Amazonas: Cerro Paraque, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Cerro Yaví, 1 (?); Cerro Camani, 1 ♂; Cerro Parú, 1 ♀. Bolívar: Cerro El Negro, 1 ♀; Puerto Carretico, Río Mato, 2 ♂, 1 ♀;

Cerro Sarisariñama, 1 ♀; La Paragua, 1 ♀; Cerro Tigre, 2 ♀, 2 (♀); Cerro Guaiquinima, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Salto Maiza, 1 (♀); Santa Elena, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cerro Paurai-tepui, 4 ♂, 1 (♀); Cerro Auyan-tepui, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Cerro Chimantá-tepui, 4 ♂, 2 (♀); Cerro Aprada-tepui, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (♀); Cerro Ptari-tepui, 9 ♂, 8 ♀, 4 (♀); Kabanayén, 1 ♂; Río Karuai, 1 ♀; Cerro Uei-tepui, 1 ♂; Arabupu, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; El Dorado, 1 ♂; Nuria, 1 ♂; Cerro Tomasote, 1 ♂; BRAZIL: Marurukao Creek, Rio Cotinga, 1 (♀); 23⁵.

*S. g. griseicapillus*³.—BOLIVIA: 2. BRAZIL: 16. PARAGUAY: 3.

*S. g. aequatorialis*³.—ECUADOR: 19. PERÚ, 7.

ARGENTINA: 20.

S. g. reiseri.—BRAZIL: 3³.

S. g. olivaceus.—BRAZIL: 2³.

*S. g. sylviellus*³.—BRAZIL: 22. ARGENTINA: 5.

Thripadectes holostictus holostictus (Selater and Salvin)

Automolus holostictus Selater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 542, 1875 (1876). (Medellín, Colombia.)

2 ♂, 1 ♂. Río Chiquito, Hda. La Providencia, Táchira (south-western); 1900 meters.

These specimens extend the range of the species to Venezuela from Colombia and Ecuador.

Sclerurus albigularis kunanensis Aveledo and Ginés

Sclerurus albigularis kunanensis Aveledo and Ginés, Mem. Soc. Cien. Nat. La. Salle, No. 26, p. 66, 1950 (Kunana, Hoya del Río Negro, Perijá, Zulia.)

1 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 (♀), Cerro Alto del Cedro (summit, 450 meters), Colombian boundary, Montes de Oca, extreme northwestern Zulia.

These specimens constitute an extension of range to Colombia from the Venezuelan Perijá region. Camp was on the international boundary line, so the specimens are considered to be from both Venezuela and Colombia. For description of the locality see Phelps and Phelps Jr., Five New Venezuelan Birds and Nine Extensions of Ranges to Colombia, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 68, p. 47, 1955.

These have been compared with 4 ♂ and 4 ♀ of *S. a. propinquus* Bangs the Santa Marta region, in the American Museum of Natural History.

In our collection are 21 additional specimens from the Río Negro, Perijá, region further to the south.

Thamnistes anabatinus gularis, new subspecies

Type: From Cerro El Teteo, Burgua, Estado Táchira, Venezuela; 1250 meters. No. 60633-A, Phelps Collection. Caracas. Adult male collected August 9, 1954, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Nearest to *T. anabatinus aequatorialis* Selater but differs from all races by darker, more ochraceous, less yellowish throat.

Range: Known from three specimens from Cerro El Teteo in the

⁴Specimens in American Museum of Natural History. For localities see Phelps and Gilliard, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1100, p. 6, 1940.

⁵Specimens in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. For localities see Zimmer, Bds. Perú, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 757, p. 10, 1934.

extreme southwestern part of the State of Táchira, in the forests of the lower Subtropical Zone at 1250 meters altitude.

Description of Type: Forehead Dresden Brown merging into the Prout's Brown of crown; nape and back Medal Bronze merging into the more olivaceous rump and more rufous upper tail-coverts; whitish shafts showing faintly on feathers of scapular region; and extensive semi-concealed back patch, the feathers with a dusky transverse bar, and basal half Cinnamon Rufous; a broad buffy whitish superciliary stripe commencing at base of bill; lores and a wide postorbital stripe darker than Medal Bronze. Chin buffy whitish; forethroat paler than Yellow Ochre merging into the browner than Ochraceous Tawny of median throat, which in turn merges into the olivaceous ochraceous of breast, which merges into the more olivaceous of abdomen and sides; flanks and under tail-coverts more grayish; thighs olivaceous brown. Inner vanes of primaries darker than Natal Brown and of secondaries brownish olive; tertiaries entirely olivaceous; outer vanes of primaries and secondaries, and upper wing-coverts, nearest to Brussels Brown, lighter on outer primaries; margins of inner vanes of remiges Salmon-Buff, progressively from the base to the middle. Middle rectrices Brussels Brown, others Antique Brown, all shaded with dusky on tips; under surfaces paler.

Bill (in life) "Maxilla black, mandible gray;" feet "olivaceous green;" iris "chestnut." Wing, 74 mm.; tail 66; exposed culmen, 17; culmen from base, 21; tarsus, 20.5.

Remarks: Sexes unlike in color. Size similar to *aequatorialis*. Range of measurements: two adult males (including type)—wing, 72-74 (73) mm.; tail, 60-66 (63); culmen from base, 21-21 (21); one adult female—wing, 72; tail, 62; culmen from base 22. Measurements of *aequatorialis*, from Ecuador³: five adult males—wing, 73-75.5 (74.4); tail, 55-63 (59.8); culmen from base, 21-22 (21.6); five adult females—wing, 72-78 (74.6); tail, 57-63 (59.6); culmen from base, 21-22 (21.5).

Females differs by lacking the dorsal patch.

The genus is new to Venezuela and the range of the species has been extended from the Bogotá region. It is possible that "Bogotá" specimens of *aequatorialis* (which we have not seen) belong to the new race inasmuch as Hellmayr⁶ says: "two 'Bogotá' skins differ from an east Ecuadorian specimen by deeper ochraceous throat and foreneck," which is the character of the new subspecies.

Specimens Examined

T. a. anabatinus.—GUATEMALA³: 4 [♂], 2 [♀].

*T. a. saturatus*³.—NICARAGUA: Chontales, 1 ♀; Río Coca, 1 ♂; Río Tuma, 1 ♂; Río Grande, 1 ♂. COSTA RICA: Bonilla, 3 ♂; Carillo, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Volcán del Oso, 1 ♀; Río Naranjo, 1 ♀; Aquinares, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Jiménez, 2 ♂; Guácimo, 1 ♀.

T. a. coronatus.—PANAMÁ: Cituro, 1 ♂.

T. a. gularis.—VENEZUELA: Cerro El Teteo, Burgua, 2 ♂ (inc. type), 1 ♀.

*T. a. aequatorialis*³.—COLOMBIA: Mt. Macarena, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: below San José, 3 ♂, 4 ♀; Río Suno, above Avila, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

*T. a. intermedius*⁸.—COLOMBIA: Alto Bonito, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: La Chonta, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Las Piñas, 1 ♀; Lita, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Verde, 1 ♀.

*T. a. rufescens*⁸.—PERÚ: Río Inambarí, 1 ♀; Río Távora, 1 ♀.

Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris cinnamomeiventris (Lafresnaye)

Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris cinnamomeiventris Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 291, 1843. (Bogotá.)

1 ♂, 2 ♀, Río Chiquito, Hda. La Providencia, Táchira (south western); 1900 meters.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies to Venezuela from the Colombian slopes of the Párama de Tamá.

Platyrrinchus flavigularis flavigularis Selater

Platyrrinchus flavigularis flavigularis Selater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 382, 1861. (Bogotá.)

This subspecies ceases to have a Venezuelan range. A Venezuelan range was given to it by Hellmayr⁷ based on a specimen in the Carnegie Museum from Guarico, Lara. This specimen has been examined by the senior author and found similar to the subspecies *P. flavigularis vividus*, described from a series of 20 specimens from the Perijá region by Phelps and Phelps Jr.⁹ Recently a specimen of *vividus* was collected also at Cerro El Teteo, southwestern Táchira.

Platyrrinchus mystaceus neglectus (Todd)

Platyrrinchus mystaceus neglectus (Todd), Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 114, 1919. (La Colorada, Boyacá, Colombia.)

1 ♀ Cerro El Teteo, Burgua, southwestern Táchira; 1250 meters.

This specimen extends the range of the subspecies to Venezuela from Colombia.

This race was supposed to be that which inhabited the Perijá region of northwestern Zulú,⁹ but the Perijá population was found to be different and was subsequently described by us as *P. m. perijanus*¹⁰.

Archiplanus leucoramphus leucoramphus (Bonaparte)

Xanthornus leucoramphus Bonaparte, Atti Sesta Riun. Sci. Ital., Milano, p. 405, (1844), 1845. ("Bogotá," Colombia.)

1 ♂, 1 ♀, Río Chiquito, Hda. La Providencia, southwestern Táchira; 1900 meters.

These specimens extend the range of the species to Venezuela from the Colombian slopes of the Párama de Tamá.

Tangara parzudakii parzudakii (Lafresnaye)

Tanagra parzudakii Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 97, 1843. (environs of Bogotá, Colombia.)

1 ♀, Río Chiquito, Hda. La Providencia, southwestern Táchira; 1900 meters.

This specimen extends the range of the species to Venezuela from Colombia.

⁸Birds of the Americas, etc., Part III, p. 113, 1924.

⁷Birds of the Americas, etc., Part V, p. 264, 1927.

⁹Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 65, p. 63, 1952.

¹⁰Phelps, W. H. Las Aves de Perijá, Bol. Soc. Ven. Cien. Nat., No. 56, p. 313, 1943.

¹¹Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 67, p. 109, 1954.

Compsocoma flavinucha victorini (Lafresnaye)

Tachyphonus victorini Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 5, p. 336, 1842.
("Bogotá," Colombia.)

6 ♂, 7 ♀, Río Chiquito, Hda. La Providencia, southwestern Táchira;
1900 meters.

This specimen extends the range of the subspecies to Venezuela from
Colombia.